May 28, 1777. NUMB. 2518.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The GENTLEMEN of the AMERICAN ARMY, who intend to excel in the Art Military, are informed, that the following Military Works, with the Lives of ſeveral famous Military Men, may be had at ROBERT BELL's Book-ſtore, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, viz.

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At ſaid BELL's may alſo be had, great variety of new and old Books in the Arts and Sciences; likewiſe Hebrew, Greek, Latin and Engliſh Claſſics, with Hiſtory, Divinity, Law, Plays, Novels and Inſtructive Entertainment; among which are,

Chambers's dictionary of arts and ſciences, 2 vols. Johnſon's large dictionary of the Engliſh language, 2 vols. Chambaud's French and Engliſh dictionary; Boyer's French and Engliſh dictionary; Stevens's Spaniſh and Engliſh dictionary; Minſheu's Spaniſh and Engliſh dictionary; Veneroni's Italian and French dictionary; Smollett's hiſtory of England, 4 vols. large quarto; Rapin's hiſtory of England, 2 vols. Macaulay's hiſtory of England, 3 vols. Milton's and Bacon's hiſtory of England, 3 vols. Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the Bible, 2 vols. Poole's annotations on the Bible, 2 vols. Whitby on the New Teſtament, 2 vols. Burkit on the New Teſtament; Locke on St. Paul's epiſtles; Locke on human underſtanding; the pilot for America and the Weſt-Indies; the pilot for the coaſt of France; Mansfield's law reports, by Burrows, 3 vols. Lord Raymond's reports, 3 vols. Jacob's dictionary of the law, 2 vols. Wood's inſtitute of the law; Blackſtone's commentaries on the law, 5 vols. Juſtice of the Peace, by various authors; Hedericus. Scapula, and Grant's Greek lexicons; Cambridge, Gouldman's, Cole's, and Young's Latin and Engliſh dictionaries; Bailey's, Dyche's, Martin's and Brown's Engliſh dictionaries; the Spectator, 8 vols. gilt; Swift's works, 15 vols. Shakeſpear's works, 8 vols. Addiſon's works, 4 vols. Sully's memoirs, 5 vols. Rollin's ancient hiſtory, 10 vols. nature diſplay'd, 7 vols, Lord Cheſterfield's letters, 4 vols. lives of great men by the Britiſh Plutarch, 12 vols. Congreve's works, 2 vols. Garrick's works, 3 vols. Modern miſcellaneous plays, 2 vols. the Beauties of Nature and Art diſplay'd, 4 vols. Rollin's Belles Lettres, 4 vols. Sterne's works, 7 vols. Hervey's works, 6 vols. Moliere's works, 6 vols. Don Quixote, 4 vols. Gil Blas, 4 vols. the World, by Adam Fitz-Adam, otherwiſe Lord Cheſterfield and others, 6 vols.

N. B. Books for Books are given in exchange, or ready money for old books, by ROBERT BELL, at his Book Store, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Fifth-Month 19, 1777.

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, living in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, about the 27th of laſt month, a dark brown or black Horſe Colt, three years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, and is ſuppoſed to be about 13 hands high. The owner is deſired to come (ſpeedily) prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

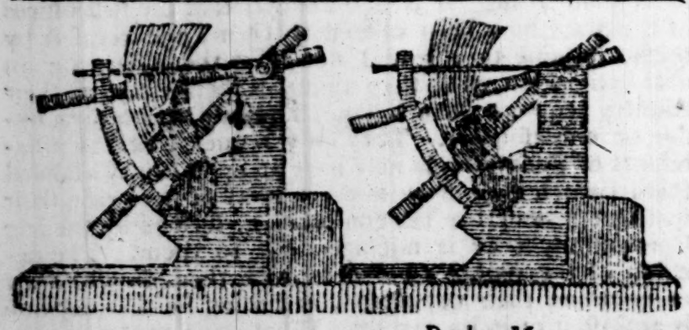
¶ JOHN KINSEY, Sadler.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 21ſt of this inſt. May, a little black MARE, about 4 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

† EVAN JAMES.

NOW in poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, in Moyamenſing townſhip, a ſmall bay GELDING, about 12 hands high, very poor. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the expence, by SAMUEL RAINE.

May 20, 1777. ¶



Darby, May 24, 1777.

THE ſubſcriber carries on the fulling and dying buſineſs in their various branches, having laid in a ſufficient ſtock of dye wares, and dyes blues, greens, reds, browns, clarrets, buffs, and all common cloth colours; alſo linen and cotton dyed blue. The great expence in procuring dyes, and difficulty in collecting ſmall accounts, induces me to work for caſh only; thoſe indebted for work, whoſe accounts have been long ſtanding, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame. AARON OAKFORD.

N. B. To be ſold by *Leonard Derſey*, at the corner of Arch and Third-ſtreets, *Francis Townſend*, at his raſping mill, in Gothen townſhip, and ſaid *Oakford*, in Darby, a large quantity of raſped Nicaraugeo dye wood, for dying browns, clarrets and other high colours; likewiſe a few kegs of ground redwood. † 6 w.

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE, on Friday, the ſixth day of June next, on the premiſes, beginning at twelve o'clock ſaid day,

THAT elegant well finiſhed HOUSE, with half an acre of very good LAND thereunto belonging, ſituate in Road's-town, on which are erected a good cedar-log ſhop, a frame ſtable, a pailed garden, a well of very good water by the door, with a good pump in the ſame.---Together with 13 other half acre lots of land in ſaid town, adjoining and fronting the main ſtreet, leading from ſaid place to Bridge-town, on two of which are frame dwelling-houſes, ſtable, ſhop, &c.---The whole in good repair, and to be entered on by the firſt day of July next; the further conditions of the above ſales will be made known at the time and place of ſale, and deeds given for the ſame, by

¶ SETH BOWEN.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, at private ſale, for ready money, and may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION, containing 100 acres of good land, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, be the ſame more or leſs, with the uſual allowance for roads; there is on ſaid plantation a good log houſe, barn, ſtables and ſpring-houſe, a good young bearing orchard, about 12 acres of meadow made, and more may be made, part of it is watered, and the whole may with little trouble be well watered, as there is a good ſtream of water runs through ſaid meadow, and ſeveral good ſprings that riſe to advantage; about two thirds of the land is cleared, and the woodland well timbered. There are ſeveral lime-kilns within about two miles of ſaid place, where lime may be had at a reaſonable rate. The whole is in tolerable good repair, and the title indiſputable, JOHN BOWEN. §

WAS *broke open on the night of the firſt inſt. May, the ſhop of the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, and robbed of between forty and fifty pair of mens ſhoes, chiefly calfſkin, ſome neats leather with red chalked ſoals, and one pair very long quartered. Whoever apprehends ſaid thief or thieves, ſhall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges.*

† JOSEPH SCULL.

A STRAY MARE came to the plantation of HANNAH KENTON, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, oppoſite the Seven-mile-ſtone, upon Briſtol road; ſhe is a dark bay, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, about 8 or 9 years old, and ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. †

WHEREAS CATHERINE the wife of the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter county, hath abſconded from, and utterly refuſes to live with him; theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from dealing, truſting, or crediting her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

April 2, 1777. † JAMES BEVERLAND.

DELAWARE STATE.

Anno Milleſimo Septingenteſimo Septuageſimo Sexto.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the Act, intituled,* "An Act for eſtabliſhing a Militia in this State."

WHEREAS the fines impoſed by the act, intituled, "*An Act for eſtabliſhing a Militia in this State,*" are in many inſtances too ſmall, *Be it therefore enacted by the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of Delaware*, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That every perſon, required by the ſaid Act to enrol himſelf in the Militia, and that hath hitherto neglected to comply therewith, who ſhall not enrol himſelf, agreeable to the directions of the ſaid act, on or before the tenth day of June next, ſhall forfeit and pay, over and above the Twenty Shillings mentioned in the ſaid act, an additional ſum of Twenty Shillings; and if he is aſſeſſed or rated at Ten and under Twenty Pounds, in the county of New-Caſtle, or Fifteen, and under Thirty Pounds, in the other counties, towards the public taxes for the current year, he ſhall forfeit and pay annually an additional ſum of Thirty Shillings, over and above the ſaid Twenty Shillings, and the ſums mentioned in the aforeſaid act; and if he is aſſeſſed or rated towards the public taxes for the current year at Twenty Pounds or upwards, in the county of New-Caſtle, or at Thirty Pounds or upwards in the other counties, he ſhall forfeit and pay annually an additional ſum of Fifty Shillings, over and above the ſaid Twenty Shillings, and the ſums mentioned in the aforeſaid act. And if ſuch as are apprentices or under age ſhall be reſtrained by their maſters, parents, or guardians, from enrolling themſelves as aforeſaid, then and in ſuch caſe the additional penalties mentioned in this act ſhall be paid by the maſter, parent or guardian, ſo reſtraining them reſpectively.

And be it further enacted, That every male white perſon, of the age of fifty years and upwards (excepting as in the aforeſaid act is excepted) who doth not enrol himſelf as aforeſaid, ſhall annually pay an additional ſum of One Shilling in the Pound, in the county of New-Caſtle, and Eight-pence in the Pound, in the other counties, to the Collector of the public levies of the Hundred in which he reſides, over and above the ſum mentioned in the aforeſaid act, and his other taxes.

And be it further enacted, That every perſon between the ages of eighteen and fifty years (excepting as in the aforeſaid act is excepted) refuſing or neglecting to enrol himſelf as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay, for every day that thoſe who enrol are by the ſaid act obliged to train and exerciſe, either battalion or companies, an additional ſum of Three Shillings and Nine-pence, over and above the ſum mentioned in the ſaid act. *Provided always*, That if ſuch perſon, ſo refuſing or neglecting, ſhall at any time after enrol himſelf as before directed, the above penalty ſhall only be paid for the days he ſhall have neglected to enrol and exerciſe; and that he ſhall afterwards be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations with other enrollers.

And be it further enacted, That every Captain and Subaltern (having no reaſonable excuſe) for neglecting to attend on muſter days (not in battalion) and not doing his duty according to his office and ſtation, ſhall be fined, the Captain an additional ſum of Seven Shillings and Sixpence, and each Subaltern an additional ſum of Five Shillings, over and above the ſums mentioned in the aforeſaid act, to be adjudged as therein is directed; and every non-commiſſioned officer and private of horſe and foot (not having a reaſonable excuſe) neglecting to attend at the time and place appointed for their reſpective appearance for exerciſe, and accoutred as by the aforeſaid act is directed, and then and there to do and perform the ſeveral duties of them required by the ſaid act, ſhall forfeit and pay an additional ſum of Three Shillings and Ninepence for every ſuch neglect, over and above the ſum mentioned in ſaid act.

And whereas it is reaſonable, that when the Militia of this State are called forth into actual ſervice, in caſe of an invaſion, or upon an alarm, or any other occaſion, the perſons who do not enrol themſelves in the ſame ought to pay an equivalent for the expence, fatigue and danger, which they are exempted from, and their neighbours expoſed to. *Be it therefore enacted*, That every perſon, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, refuſing or neglecting to enrol himſelf as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay, for every day ſpent in actual ſervice by the militia when called forth by authority, as follows; that is to ſay, when a ſixth part of the Militia of the county, wherein ſuch non-enrollers reſide, is called forth as aforeſaid, Three-pence; when a fifth part, Four-pence; when a fourth part, Six-pence; when a third part, Nine-pence; when one moiety or half part, One Shilling; and when two thirds, One Shilling and Six-pence; and when a greater number, Two Shillings; to be collected and received by the Collectors of the public taxes in the Hundred wherein each non-enroller reſides, in the ſame manner that other monies are to be levied on non-enrollers by the act to which this is a ſupplement; and that the ſaid ſums of money ſhall, on or before the firſt day of November in every year, be accounted for and paid by the ſaid Collector to the Military Treaſurer of his county, deducting One Shilling in the Pound for his trouble of collection. And that the ſaid money ſhall be kept apart from other monies, and appropriated for the excluſive uſe of ſuch of the militia as ſhall be called forth into actual ſervice within this State, and paid in the month of December, in every year, to the Colonels or Commanding Officers of the battalions, detachments, companies or parties ſo called forth, and by them to be diſtributed juſtly and equally amongſt the non-commiſſioned officers and privates aforeſaid.

And, to enable the Collectors to aſcertain the ſums of money, which they are by this act required to levy and receive of non-enrollers for their exemption from perſonal ſervice, when a ſixth part of the Militia or a greater number in any county is called out, *Be it enacted*, That the Preſident and Commander in Chief of this State ſhall, on or before the firſt day of September next, and on or before the twenty-fifth day of January in every year thereafter, return an account into the office of the Clerk of the Peace for each county, of the number of Militia in ſuch county called forth into actual ſervice before the ſaid days reſpectively; and of the time by them ſpent in ſuch ſervice when a ſixth part, or a greater number, on any one occaſion, have been ſo called out; and ſuch Clerk of the Peace ſhall, within one month after the reſpective days aforeſaid, aſcertain the ſum which each non-enroller ought to pay agreeable to the ſaid return, and give a certificate thereof to the ſeveral Collectors of his county within the month aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted, That a drummer and fifer for each company (if under eighteen or above fifty years of age, and not taught at the public expence) ſhall be allowed, for each day he ſhall be actually employed on the parade, on the ſeveral muſter days directed by the aforeſaid act, the ſum of Three Shillings and Nine-pence, to be paid as other non-commiſſioned officers are, out of the Military Treaſury of each county reſpectively.

Signed by order of the Houſe of Aſſembly,
THOMAS M'KEAN, Speaker.

Signed by order of the Council,
GEORGE READ, Speaker.

Anno Milleſimo Septingenteſimo Septuageſimo Sexto.

An ACT *for the more ſpeedily compleating the Quota of Troops, to be raiſed in this State, for the Continental Army.*

WHEREAS it is of the greateſt moment to the cauſe of American freedom, that the army ſhould be ſpeedily compleated, *Be it enacted by the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of Delaware*, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That any two perſons who ſhall, on or before the firſt day of July next, furniſh one able-bodied recruit, to ſerve in the battalion to be raiſed by this State in the Continental Army for the term of three years, or during the preſent war, and ſhall deliver ſuch recruit to any officer of the ſaid battalion, and take his receipt, who is hereby required to give the ſame, ſhall be exempted from actual ſervice in the militia of this State, and from all taxes and fines impoſed by the act, intituled, "*An Act for the eſtabliſhing a militia in this State,*" paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, during the term for which ſuch recruit ſhall inliſt.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any officer of the battalion to be raiſed by this State, or for any other inhabitant, to inliſt any able-bodied apprentice or ſervant, whoſe term of ſervitude does not then exceed two years, for the ſaid battalion, the ſaid officer or inhabitant paying to the maſter or miſtreſs of ſuch apprentice or ſervant ſuch ſum of money, as the time of ſuch apprentice or ſervant ſhall be valued at by three freeholders, or any two of them, to be nominated and appointed by ſome Juſtice of the Peace of this State, and to be on oath or affirmation, deducting Ten Pounds for freedom dues, if the apprentice or ſervant ſhould be thereto intitled by contract.

And be it further enacted, That no officer or other perſon (not being thereunto particularly authorized by Con-

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IN the beginning of the preſent controverſy, public buſineſs was done by Committees for counties or leſſer diſtricts. Theſe bodies were of great advantage: They were elected on account of their abilities and patriotiſm, by the freemen of the place where they inhabited: They *repreſented* the number, intereſts and property of thoſe freemen; and their conduct and reſolutions carried with them all the weight and influence of their conſtituents. A different mode has lately been adopted by ſome people in this city: We are advertiſed, in the news-papers, of a Whig Society, and now and then ſee their publications. It is unknown to the public, who this ſociety are. In what character do they appear? Have they any conſtituents, from whom they derive powers? Are they a ſelf-conſtituted body? If the former, it ſhould be known who thoſe conſtituents are. If the latter, it ſhould be known, of whom, and of what number, the ſelf-conſtituted body conſiſts. For, in this caſe, their weight ſhould be proportioned to their own number and character. Till theſe points are explained, the addreſs of the Whig Society (publiſhed in your laſt paper) is entitled to be conſidered only as that of an *anonymous* writer. As ſuch, it may not be improper to examine it.

The firſt thing obſervable in this performance is, the miſrepreſentation of the title of the addreſs upon which it animadverts. The addreſs was directed to "The *Preſident of the Executive Council and* Board of War for the State of Pennſylvania." The Whig Society call it an Addreſs, "ſigned and preſented by a certain number of gentlemen to the *Board of War*," and then deſcant upon the "great indelicacy in preſenting their requeſt to" (*the Aſſembly*; for that, I preſume, is their meaning, when they uſe the terms) "*this Houſe*" thro' the medium of a *Board of War*; and are obliging enough to aſcribe this indelicacy to an ignorance of the "neceſſary civilities of ſociety, and the ſtudy of the rights of mankind." It is true that the addreſs was *preſented* to the Board of War: But this was not the fault of the gentlemen who preſented it. They expected to have found the Preſident there, as he, and the other Members of the Executive Council, who could be had, together with the Board of War, were, under the recommendation of Congreſs, the only ſemblance of an executive power in this State. He was abſent; but it is hard that his abſence ſhould be imputed to thoſe who ſigned, or thoſe who preſented the addreſs, as a great indelicacy. They were the leſs apprehenſive of an indelicacy upon this head, as they had obſerved a former application to the ſame body, which was ſo far from being thought "*uncivil*" with regard to the Aſſembly, that the Preſident, who ought to know incivilities of this nature as well as the Whig Society, promiſed to uſe all HIS INFLUENCE with the Aſſembly to have the application granted.

Another objection to the regularity of the addreſs is, that "the ſubſcribers, who are but forty-two in number, and nearly all of them reſident in this city, have, "of themſelves, requeſted a particular act to be done by "*this Houſe*, which act is to extend over the whole "State." This they conſider as "a great departure from the pure principles of freedom." Now this objection is founded upon as groſs a miſrepreſentation as the former. The requeſt of the addreſs is, that the Preſident of the Executive Council and Board of War ſhould concur with ſome propoſals: One of theſe propoſals was, that, as ſoon as the Aſſembly ſhould meet, application ſhould be made to them to recommend the election of a new Convention. With what degree of candour, then, can it be ſaid, that "the ſubſcribers have, *of themſelves*, requeſted a particular act to be done by *this Houſe*, which act is to extend over the whole State."

Beſides, this objection comes with a very bad grace from the Whig Society. They ſay, in this very addreſs, "that they ſhould be unmindful of their duty to the "*State in general*, were they to permit ſuch an attempted innovation on the *public rights* to paſs unnoticed." In a former addreſs, they pray, "that the Aſſembly "would provide ſome effectual means for the protection "and encouragement of thoſe who are for ſupporting "the Independence of the United States, as declared by "Congreſs; and for the detection and ſuppreſſion of "thoſe who are not." Do theſe matters relate only to the Whig Society?—or are they applicable to the different parts of the State? Is it the prerogative and duty of the Whig Society *alone* to take notice in their addreſſes to the Aſſembly of ſuch things as affect the *State in general?* Why accuſe thoſe who addreſſed the Preſident and Board of War of this, as of "a great departure from the pure principles of freedom," when the very ſame fault—if it be a fault—is repeatedly committed by themſelves.

Having diſcuſſed theſe objections againſt the regularity and civility of the addreſs, which, I confeſs, I did not imagine would have drawn down the attention of thoſe, who, in the beginning of this publication, had expreſſed ſo lofty a contempt of "*modes and forms*" even in government; I proceed to examine ſome remarks which they *mean* to be more ſubſtantial, with regard to the addreſs beforementioned, and the memorial propoſed to be preſented to the Aſſembly. They "conceive that the "gentlemen, who complain ſo loudly of the preſent go"vernment, ſhould, in order to prove their complaints "well-grounded, firſt make it clear to the people where "the defects lie. Secondly, declare, in an open and unreſerved manner, that they have had no hand in producing the difficulties and inabilities, under which, "they ſay, the government labours. And Thirdly, That "they have done every thing in their power to put the "preſent form of government in execution."

As to the firſt—enough has been ſaid and done already to make it clear to all who do not wilfully ſhut their eyes, but none are ſo blind as thoſe who *will* not ſee. If facts can be truſted, a majority of the people are already convinced. The defects, the errors, the inconſiſtencies, and the dangerous genius and tendency of the conſtitution, have been frequently pointed out in the news-papers. Will the Whig Society believe the Aſſembly? they have given their teſtimony by facts, which ſpeak louder than words. How can the Aſſembly account for their numerous deviations from the conſtitution, unleſs upon a ſuppoſition that it is both erroneous and defective?

With regard to the ſecond—let it be anſwered in any manner the Whig Society pleaſe, the anſwer will include the ſtrongeſt proof that the conſtitution ought to be altered. Suppoſe that the Gentlemen, who complain of it, have been able to produce the difficulties and inabilities under which the government labours, it is evident that ſome more regard, than the Whig Society ſeem willing to allow, ſhould be had to their ſentiments; for the inability is on all hands confeſſed to be extreme. Suppoſe, again, that thoſe Gentlemen have had no hand in producing thoſe difficulties and inabilities, it is evident that they muſt ſpring from another ſource; and this is the truth, they ſpring from the conſtitution and the preſent government. Thoſe, who oppoſe the conſtitution, have had no other hand in producing them, than what will be admitted and juſtified under the third article—

"They have not done every thing in their power to put the preſent form of government in execution"—Is it modeſt or juſt to expect that they ſhould? They were convinced, that the conſtitution framed by the Convention was repugnant to the principles and ends of good government; that it was unfriendly to liberty, juſtice and happineſs; that, inſtead of producing advantages to the State, it would be productive of every evil to be dreaded by a wiſe and free people. Experience, as far as experience has gone, has juſtified their opinions; and yet they are blamed for not doing every thing in their power to put the preſent form of government in execution. Is this reaſonable? Could thoſe, who think that the conſtitution of the late Convention will be deſtructive to the State, be juſtified in ſupporting and doing every thing in their power to eſtabliſh the preſent form of government? Would not this be an evident violation of their duty? Would it not be ſacrificing the intereſts of the State to thoſe of the friends of the conſtitution? This is a conduct, which thoſe in the oppoſition have never given their antagoniſts grounds to expect, nor others grounds to dread. To oppoſe and to embarraſs a bad government or a bad adminiſtration are incumbent on every true friend to his country.

I have read the parliamentary regiſters, and find the ſame charges made by the Britiſh Miniſtry and their partizans againſt the friends of *America*, of freedom and of mankind, in the Britiſh Parliament, to be preciſely of the ſame nature with thoſe which the Whig Society bring againſt the oppoſers of the preſent plan of government. The patriots in Great-Britain are accuſed, *becauſe they have not done every thing in their power to put the ſchemes of adminiſtration reſpecting the colonies in execution; and for giving oppoſition to thoſe ſchemes.* Aſk a tyrant—why have you ordered the head of a virtuous man to be cut off? He anſwers—becauſe he would not do every thing in his power to ſupport my dominion. Can it be imputed as a crime even to ſlaves, that they will not do every thing in their power to rivet their chains?

But, tho' thoſe who diſlike the conſtitution will not do every thing in their power to put the preſent plan of government in execution, they have ſhewn themſelves willing to concur with the friends of the conſtitution, in every meaſure neceſſary for ſecuring the State, and repelling the common enemy. When General Howe made his progreſs thro' New-Jerſey laſt fall, and it was plain the Aſſembly had not, from thoſe who were in favour of the conſtitution, weight and influence ſufficient to be of any ſervice to the general cauſe, weight and influence were, from the moſt generous and diſintereſted motives, beſtowed upon them by thoſe who diſapproved of it. What was the conſequence? The Aſſembly, as appears indiſputably from their acts and proceedings, availed themſelves of theſe advantages for promoting the partial deſign of eſtabliſhing their own power. Thoſe in the oppoſition obſerve now the ſame open and generous conduct as heretofore. It is a part of their plan that, until the meeting of a new Convention, the Aſſembly and the Executive Council, or the body formed under the recommendation of Congreſs, ſhould be ſupported by the united Whig intereſt of the State. Whence, then, all this alarm? Is it becauſe the meaſures propoſed will have a bad effect upon the public affairs? It is plain that they will have a good effect, if union and vigour are likely means of producing one. Can there be any danger in allowing the good people of Pennſylvania an opportunity of giving their ſentiments, unfettered by oaths, concerning the conſtitution? There may be ſome danger to the party who ſupport it, but there can be none to the State. They cannot be afraid of ſeeing a majority declare in favour of the conſtitution. It would be a ſtrong confirmation of it; would ſilence thoſe who oppoſe it; and would be a ſubject of triumph to its friends. What then are they afraid of? No other reaſon can be aſſigned for their fears, than a ſuſpicion that a majority of the State would declare againſt the conſtitution.

Ever ſince the commencement of this diſpute about the government, it has been the practice of thoſe who have written in ſupport of it, unjuſtly to aſperſe the characters of their antagoniſts, and to attempt raiſing groundleſs and malicious ſuſpicions againſt them in the minds of the public. Much of this diſingenuous method of proceeding is diſcoverable in the addreſs of the Whig Society. No oppoſition was ever carried on in a more open and candid manner. The addreſs to the Preſident of the Executive Council and Board of War; the anſwer of the Board of War to that addreſs; the memorial propoſed to be preſented to the Aſſembly; and the circular letter of correſpondence, have been all publiſhed. It is not the practice, nor is it agreeable to the principles of thoſe in the oppoſition, to ſend private letters about the country, and deſire "that the writers names ſhould be concealed, leſt they ſhould be known to be principal agents." They have done nothing—they mean nothing, which they are afraid or aſhamed to own. What foundation, then, is there for the injurious ſuggeſtion, "that ſomething more is intended than is at firſt ſuffered to be ſeen." Nothing can juſtify ſuch an inſinuation, nothing can operate even in its excuſe, except the principle by which men are led to judge of the conduct and views of others by *their own.*

It is true that the Philadelphia members were elected by thoſe who did *not* take the oath, and that the oath, *required of electors*, is not a part of the conſtitution; though it is equally true that the *agents* of the conſtitution impoſed it, or attempted to impoſe it, wherever they could ſucceed, or had a proſpect of ſucceeding. But the ſame reprehenſible part of the oath is, *by the conſtitution*, required from the officers of the State. In the fortieth ſection are the following words: "Every officer, whether "judicial, executive or military, in authority under this "Commonwealth, ſhall take the following oath or affirmation of allegiance, and general oath of office, be"fore he enter on the execution of his office:" The oath or affirmation of allegiance.—"I do ſwear (or affirm) "that I will be true and faithful to the Commonwealth "of Pennſylvania: *And that I will not directly or indirectly "do any act or thing prejudicial or injurious to the conſtitution or government thereof*, AS ESTABLISHED BY THE "CONVENTION." An acquieſcence in the conſtitution *as eſtabliſhed by the Convention* is not only required by an oath, but is made part of the ALLEGIANCE of the citizens of Pennſylvania. And indeed the act for the ſuppreſſion and puniſhment of treaſon and diſaffection breathes the ſame ſpirit. Weak men! to imagine that thoſe, who could not be blinded by the illuſive colours of allegiance held up, nor appaled at the puniſhment of treaſon denounced by the *Britiſh* King and Parliament, will be awed or deceived by any ſimilar attempts of the Convention or Aſſembly of *Pennſylvania!*

It does not appear clear to the Whig Society, "that the oath is to be conſidered as a *neceſſary* part of the conſtitution." With regard to military officers, the Aſſembly declare themſelves of the ſame opinion; for, in the militia law, they have diſpenſed, for the preſent, with the oath. But who invited the Aſſembly, or the Whig Society, with a power of determining what parts of the conſtitution are *neceſſary*, and what parts of it are *unneceſſary?* As to the Aſſembly, the conſtitution is very explicit: It declares, "that they ſhall have no power to add to, alter, aboliſh or infringe, any part of THIS conſtitution."

I am here led to an obſervation, which I am ſorry to make, but which I ought not to omit. Whenever any plan is propoſed, however candid and generous, for reconſidering and amending the conſtitution, the alarm is taken, and the cry is, that the conſtitution is in danger. On many particular occaſions however, the moſt flagrant deviations from it have been made by thoſe who raiſe or join in this cry. The inſtance before-mentioned is a notorious one. Many others have been pointed out, which the advocates for the conſtitution have neither denied nor attempted to juſtify. Is the inference unnatural or uncharitable—that the conſtitution may yield to the intereſts of a party, but not to the intereſts of the State.

The apprehenſion of the Whig Society, "that ſome "explanation is neceſſary for underſtanding what ought "to be meant by a *majority* of the people, as they can"not ſuppoſe that diſaffected perſons, who are not in al"legiance to the States as an independent country, can "be admitted to make up a part of that majority, either "on one ſide or the other," is one of thoſe ungenerous inſinuations before animadverted upon, and is wholly inapplicable to thoſe who diſlike the conſtitution. Can it be ſuppoſed that thoſe who complain of the progreſs of diſaffection, and of the impunity with which the diſaffected are permitted to carry on their dangerous practices, and who conſider theſe things as grievances under which the State labours, expect to ſee the diſaffected range themſelves under their banners? Can facts give any colour to ſurmiſes of this nature?

The truth is, that the diſaffected are oppoſed to every government, of which the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain form not a part. But was the queſtion propoſed to them—Whether the preſent plan of government, weak, inconſiſtent and inadequate to the purpoſes of government, ſhould continue, or a new one, vigorous, uniform and fitted for its ends, ſhould be eſtabliſhed on the authority of the people—all the ſenſible tories in the State would declare in favour of the preſent conſtitution. They know the advantages to the tory intereſt which reſult from it: They know that thoſe advantages would be removed by a change. The moſt unwelcome news that General Howe could receive from Pennſylvania would be, that a change in the conſtitution would infallibly take place.

The reaſons urged to ſhew that this is an *improper time* for calling a new Convention have been, in a good meaſure, anſwered already. No ſeaſon can be improper for reſtoring immediate union and vigour to the State.—Though the memorial requeſts, that the election of a Convention may be *immediately recommended*, it does not requeſt—as the Whig Society, with the ſame candour in this as in other inſtances, ſuppoſe—that this meaſure be carried into *immediate execution*; for upon that ſuppoſition alone, the danger of "interruption in the deliberations of the Convention" could with any degree of propriety be mentioned. Such a time might be now appointed for the meeting of the Convention, as ſhould be judged moſt convenient upon conſideration of all circumſtances. If any emergency ſhould render its meeting at *that time* inexpedient, it might be poſtponed. But this does not evince the impropriety of agreeing *now* upon *the meaſure*. This anſwer applies to the ſecond and third reaſons as well as to the firſt; for all are founded upon the ſame miſrepreſentation of the requeſt of the memorial. I little expected to have ſeen the fourth reaſon urged by the Whig Society—"that the ſcience of government doth not appear to be yet ſufficiently underſtood."—The ſcience of government not yet ſufficiently underſtood in Pennſylvania! What! Did not the Convention ſufficiently underſtand the ſcience of government, when they required all officers to ſwear not to do any thing prejudicial to *their* conſtitution as part of their allegiance? Were the Convention uninſtructed in the ſcience of government, when they ordained that *their* conſtitution ſhould not be altered within fewer than ſeven years; and even then, and at all future times, *only in ſuch manner* as THEY pointed out.

With regard to the latter part of this paragraph, that "it is proper the people ſhould have every neceſſary information on the ſubject, and time to deliberate thereon," I have the pleaſure of agreeing entirely with the Whig Society, and wiſh that the Convention had underſtood *this* part of the ſcience of government; for they would not then have diſcovered ſo much hurry and ſo much anxiety to have "their government put in execution."

On the whole—To *ſome*, conſtitutions may ſeem, and may be, nothing more than "modes and forms," and differences concerning them may appear "little differences;" but it is natural to ſuch as are attached to a ſtate by birth, by education, by habit, by inclination, by buſineſs, by intereſt, or by all thoſe ties, to be ſolicitous indeed about the conſtitution by which it is to be governed. Their own freedom and happineſs, and the freedom and happineſs of the dear pledges which the public have for their fidelity, depend upon this important ſubject. Can they be blamed for their ſolicitude? Ought they to be blamed by thoſe, who *cannot* enter into the motives of their conduct? Have thoſe, who appear in the oppoſition, been noted in this, *or in other States*, as diſturbers of the public peace? Have they obtained—have they deſerved—the character of *factious* members of ſociety? Can their proceedings be aſcribed to private intereſt, or to diſappointed ambition? It is well known, that the firſt offices of the State have been offered to them, and refuſed by them, becauſe they would not bind themſelves by an oath *not* to do what they thought their duty to their country required them to do. They aſk for nothing unfair or unreaſonable. They only requeſt that the inhabitants of Pennſylvania may have an opportunity allowed them (which they have not yet had) of declaring their ſentiments, whether the conſtitution, formed by the late Convention, is or is not agreeable to them. The deciſion of the majority will determine them to withdraw or continue their oppoſition, according as that deciſion is againſt it or in its favour. What good reaſon can be offered againſt all this? Let the honeſt—for the majority are honeſt—on both ſides unite. They are friends who have a difference with one another. Let it be ſettled by a Convention mutually choſen by both parties.

ADDISON.

CHARLES-TOWN, April 21.

The Brigantine Chance, Captain Peter Johnſon, an armed veſſel, belonging to this port, from Cape-Francois, with a number of volunteers on board for our firſt regiment of foot, ſailed from the Cape the 1ſt. of March,

was taken the second by the Hound Sloop of War, and lost a few days after, on an island about ten leagues west of the cape; the vessel, cargo, and all the people, except four, lost. The prisoners had been removed to the Man of War immediately after the capture.

The Schooner Cannon, Archibald M'Neill, Master, of this State, bound to Cape-Francois, was on the 16th of March chased ashore at Monto Christi, by the Boreas frigate, who sent boats in, that threw out half the cargo, and got the vessel off; the people all escaped to the shore. The same frigate, two days before, had chased a New-England brig, Capt. Coffin, upon the rocks at the same place, where they burnt her.—The British cruizers were so numerous and vigilant at Hspaniola, three weeks ago, that scarce any thing could escape them. Eight Masters of captured vessels, out of thirteen, had been put ashore in the space of one week.

The Galatea of 20 guns, and Nautilus of 16, lay in Castle-Harbour, Bermuda, the beginning of this month, in a condition not fit to put to sea. The Galatea's tender, a schooner of two 4 pounders, lay at the same place. They however make captures, by seizing the island boats, and going off in them as islanders, to the assistance of such unarmed vessels as happen to fall in with the land.

On Thursday last very favourable accounts were received from the Creek nation of Indians—a nation that has been long and assiduously tampered with, and stirred up, by British agents, to commit those barbarities upon us, which the English Nation formerly could not even bear to hear of without being struck with horror.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 9.

The Raleigh armed brig, Edward Travis, Esq; commander, had the misfortune last Saturday night, it being exceeding dark, to run foul of the Thames frigate, mounting 32 guns, outside of the capes, when she was taken. Capt. Travis had that day convoyed out a number of merchantmen, who all got safely to sea.

By Capt. Lennis, just arrived, who left Cape Francois the 20th of April, we have the following advices, viz. That four armed vessels sailed with him, one of 24, and one of 16 guns, bound for Virginia, with warlike stores, and two of 14 guns for South Carolina, with 100 tons of lead. These vessels were from Old France, and only touched at the Cape; and the masters and passengers said, that a number of other vessels were fitting out in France for the continent of America, among them two 36 gun frigates (almost ready to sail) with dry goods, &c. &c. &c. That the Americans meet with the greatest encouragement, and most friendly treatment, at Cape Francois. That the Sturdy Beggar privateer, belonging to Maryland, has taken a Guineaman with 400 slaves and carried them into a safe port on the island of Hispaniola; and that the Captain of the Sturdy Beggar told him he had taken a snow but a little while before, which was retaken.

May 16. An express arrived in town this week from Col. Christian, with advice that 96 Cherokee Indians, amongst them a number of principal headmen and warriors, had come into Fort Henry, near the Big island, who appeared to be in a very friendly disposition; that Oucanastota and the Little Carpenter, with upwards of 40 more, had set out on a visit to the Governor and Council at Williamsburg, and may be expected in a few days; and that there was to be a great meeting of their chiefs in the month of July, to hold a conference, among them the Dragging Canoe, who has been the chief promoter of the late disturbances.

By a vessel from Cape Nichola, just arrived in North-Carolina, we learn that a very bloody engagement happened off the Mole, a little while before she sailed, between a French frigate of 36 and an English frigate of 28 guns, wherein the French vessel was much shattered, lost 60 of her hands, and was obliged to return into port. This affair had greatly exasperated the people at Cape Nichola, who ardently wished for a war, and it was expected daily.

BOSTON, May 15.

We have advice from Dartmouth, that a privateer belonging to one of the United States, has lately captured six prizes bound from Europe for the rebel army, under Howe or the Howes, at New-York, laden with provisions and dry goods; three of which are safe arrived in port, and the others hourly looked for.—We hear they were part of a provision fleet consisting of about 40 sail, without convoy; and we doubt not of giving a further account of some of the remainder.

By Capt. M'Cl ud, who arrived here yesterday from Guadaloupe, we learn, that a letter was received there from a gentleman of credit at Martinico, dated April 10, advising, that a fleet of transports, with 6000 troops on board, under convoy of 10 sail of the line and eight frigates, had arrived there from Old France, but their destination was unknown.

The obstructions in Hudson's river, near Polopan's island, are now so far compleated, as to render the navigation extremely precarious and dangerous, even to vessels of the lightest burthen, and will hourly become more so. All masters of vessels, having occasion to pass the same, are desired to take directions for that purpose from Capt. Machin, at the works near New-Windsor; and are particularly cautioned against attempting to pass them in the night.

We learn from New-York, that all American prisoners, taken on the high seas, are confined on board a separate guardship in that harbour, in order to be sent to England, to be tried as pirates, agreeable to an act of parliament for that purpose, which passed the royal tyrant of Britain and his bloody ministry the 17th of February last.

At a general court-martial, held the 9th instant, one Peter Pickman Frye, a soldier of Capt. King's company, Col. Marshall's regiment, being found guilty of deserting from his regiment, with a design to have gone to the enemy, was sentenced to be shot; which is to be put into execution on Thursday next at eleven o'clock.

In a late London paper is the following paragraph, They write from Paris that a certain Scotch officer, having imprudently expressed a desire of affronting Silas Dean, Ambassador from the American Congress, was prevented by an order of Court, authorising the putting him under arrest; but that, through the good offices and generous interposition of Mr. Dean, the Scotchman, after proper concessions, was discharged.

Last Tuesday arrived at a safe port, a large bark of 12 carriage guns, laden with English goods and cordage.—She was from Whitehaven, in England, bound to Quebec, and was captured by Capt. Harrington, in the Tyrannicide vessel of war, belonging to this State.

PROVIDENCE, May 10.

By a gentleman who arrived last week in a flag of truce from Newport we learn, that the enemy's force at Rhode-Island was then as follows, viz. About 4000 British and Hessian troops, under the Generals Percy, Prescot, Smith and Rusbach; 2 ships of 50 guns, 4 frigates, 1 sloop of 18 guns, 1 large galley, and 2 smaller ones, the former mounting 14 guns, 18 pounders in her bow. He further informs, that a large fleet was to sail from Portsmouth for America the 12th of March last, with 2 regiments of Hanau, 2 of Hessians, 1 of Brunswick Woolfenbuttle, 1 of light horse, and British recruits sufficient to make in the whole 9000 men; that they are chiefly new undisciplined troops, and that it was said Clinton was to command them.

On Monday last General Percy, the hero of Lexington (weary of the American war, *though covered with laurels*) sailed from Newport for England, in a ship mounting *fourteen guns only*. The command has devolved on Gen. Prescot.

On Tuesday night three persons escaped from Rhode-Island to the Main, and are since arrived here. They inform, that the enemy are wooding and watering their vessels; that fresh provision is very scarce, and that a considerable number of houses have been pulled down, to supply the want of fuel.

Several persons from the eastward inform, that the Continental brig Cabot, which was lately drove ashore by the Milford frigate, is arrived at Portsmouth. It appears that the enemy, after getting the brig off, put 20 hands on board, and ordered her for Halifax; but the greater part of the crew being impressed men, they confined the others, and steered a different course.

We learn that two sloops were taken a few days since in the Eastern Sound, and carried into a safe harbour in Connecticut; they were bound from New-York to Newport, laden with flour, dry goods, &c. A certain John Freebody, of the respectable order of Newport tories, was taken in one of the above sloops; also (which will be judged rather more valuable) a large sum of money, said to be about 20,000 dollars.

By letters intercepted in the above vessels, the enemy acknowledge they lost 100 of their best men in the Danbury expedition.

Last week arrived at an eastern port, from a successful cruize, the privateer brig Fanny, of Connecticut. She has taken six valuable prizes, one of them a ship from England, bound to Jamaica, with a large quantity of dry goods. The prizes have all arrived in safe ports; four of them, beside many more taken by other American cruizers, were carried into Martinico, and there publicly exposed to sale.

NEW-HAVEN, May 14.

By intelligence just received from New-York, we learn that it is generally agreed among the British *Tyrant's* officers, who were in the late murderous expedition to Danbury, that they have lost about 400 men. And that Gen. Agnew (one of their commanders) had declared in the Coffee-house, that Gen. Arnold, at the head of a few undisciplined militia, opposed him with great spirit and bravery, and that he (Agnew) was now convinced the Americans would fight, and that if any person should in future have the effrontery to tell him "they would not fight," he would contradict it as a falsehood.

NEW-LONDON, May 16.

Last Tuesday morning 13 sail of ships, who had been lying in the sound about a week, (supposed to be owing to the easterly winds) came to sail and went by this harbour, with a fresh northwest wind, and are probably gone to Newport.

A letter from a gentleman in Point Petre, Guadaloupe, to his brother in this town, dated 30th March, says, four prizes have been carried in there by American privateers, worth five millions of livres (near 200,000l. this currency.)

FISH-KILL, May 22.

We are informed that 200 waggons have lately been sent from Long-Island to the enemy's head-quarters, at Brunswick, in order, it is supposed, to assist in removing their baggage, &c. from that place.

By a letter from Albany we learn, that the Tories, who were in arms near that place, are almost crushed.—A few days ago forty of them were brought in and committed to goal, among whom were two officers. Another party are out in search of one Capt. M'Alpine, who has been for several months on his parole: This faithless British officer has with him sixty men and six captains, who are of the lower class of people. That some of the leaders of the Tory factions will soon receive their proper punishment. Nothing new from the Westward and Northward—all was quiet there.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

Extract of a letter from the Jersies, dated Chatham, May 19.

"Since my last, a considerable number of General Stephen's division, being hastily assembled from the different posts, attacked the 42d, 2d battalion of the 71st, the 33d, and six companies of light-infantry, posted at Bonum-town, Piscataway, and in that neighbourhood. It was a bold enterprize, as the enemy might be easily reinforced from Brunswick, the Landing, or Amboy. We had learned the hour of their dining, and gave them time to take a drink, and made a sudden attack upon them about half an hour after four. Among their killed were Major M'Pherson, 3 Subalterns, 3 Serjeants, and as we are informed by a person from Piscataway, 60 privates. Major Frazer of the 71st, and Capt. Stewart of the light-infantry wounded. It is said 120 privates were wounded, 40 of them dangerously, and carried to New-York. We lost 2 killed, 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, and 11 privates wounded, 1 Subaltern dangerously wounded, and taken with about 12 of his division.

"This great advantage gained over the best of the enemy, has compelled them to send from New-York, one battalion of Hessian Grenadiers, the 10th and 55th British regiments, to reinforce these posts."

By a vessel arrived in a safe port from the West-Indies we learn, that the Boston frigate of war, belonging to the United States of America, was lately engaged with a 20 gun ship of the enemy, and would certainly have taken her, had she not run under the protection of a battery at the Island of St. Lucia.

We likewise learn that several small American vessels, trading to the West-Indies, have been lately taken by some pirates from Tortola; they have no commissions, but in calm weather go out in open boats, armed with muskets, blunderbusses, &c. and such defenceless American vessels as they meet with are immediately made prizes of and carried in there.

A letter from St. Eustatia dated the 24th of last month, mentions, that a French man of war has lately taken a Jamaicaman, and carried her into Martinico; and that the Captain had orders to cruize till he had taken as much English property as would make ample satisfaction for two French vessels taken some time before by the English, and carried into Dominica.

The General Assembly of this State, in their sitting in March last, enacted, That all bills of credit bearing date any time before the first day of July, 1759, shall not pass in payment of any debt or demand after the first day of October next, except for taxes in order to sink and destroy the said bills.

JUST PUBLISHED, and SOLD by STYNER AND CIST, In Second-street, six Doors above Arch street, (Price 15*d.* single, and *Twelve Shillings* per Dozen)

The LOVE of our COUNTRY.

A SERMON, on Psalm cxxxvii. 5, 6, preached before the Virginia Troops, in New-Jersey. By J. N HURT, Chaplain. Where also may be had, An ADDRESS to General ST. CLAIR's Brigade, at Ticonderoga.

HAVING last fall disposed of my plantation on Chestnut-hill, I am now removed to a small farm which I purchased near fifteen years ago of the late Anthony Tunnis, adjoining said plantation, in the lane leading from the same to and in sight of the tavern on Chestnut-hill.

MICHAEL SCHLATTER, V. D. M. ‡

Philadelphia, May 23, 1777.

To be sold by ANDREW CRAIG, at the Corner of Combe's-Alley, in Front-street, above Market-street,

NINETY DOZEN of *German* SCYTHES, of the best Sort. Likewise an Assortment of IRONMONGERY. ‖ 6w.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, this day, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon,

THE remainder of a lease of a Grass Lot, five years being unexpired from the first day of March last. The Lot contains about ten acres and a half, situated on Wissahickon road; bounded by said road, a lane leading to a free wharf on Schuylkill and land of James Hamilton, Esq; and others; subject to a yearly rent of Fifteen Pounds per annum. JOSEPH JENKS, WILLIAM SMITH, Administrators to the estate of Benjamin Davids, deceased. *May* 26. ‖ 3w.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 15th of May instant, from the subscriber, living in Upper-Providence township, Chester county, an apprentice girl, about 14 years of age, named ELEANOR M'INDOE, of a fair complexion, but small of her age: had on, and took with her, two short gowns, one of white linen, the other striped brown and white; two petticoats, one of which is drugget, the back parts striped with red, green, and yellow, the fore parts is striped with blue and brown, 4 and 4; the other is striped with brown and yellow, new shoes, with wooden heels, tied with strings, half-worn yarn stockings: It is supposed she is gone with her mother and her elder sister, belonging to Daniel O'Neal, of the city of Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice in any goal in the province, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOHN FOX. †

Philadelphia, May 20, 1777.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE *out of the Work house, a Negroe man named MODO, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, bad teeth, speaks pretty good English, and waddles much as he walks: had on when he went away, a spotted flannel jacket, a buff coloured knit under ditto, leather breeches, blue stockings, good shoes with metal buckles, but as he has sundry other cloaths it is uncertain what he may have on, and as he has some very good cloaths he may pass as a freeman. He is brought up to the tallow chandling and soap-boiling business, and is handy at any other work. Whoever takes up said Negroe and delivers him to the subscriber, or to* THOMAS ARTY, *Work-house-keeper, shall have the above reward with reasonable charges, paid by*

§ 7t6. JOHN JACKSON.

N. B. Any person that harbours or conceals said Negroe shall be punished according to law.-----*He is to be sold.*

WAS LOST, the 23d inst. on the road between Philadelphia and Christiana-bridge, two Mortgage Deeds; one is wrote on parchment, for a tract of land in New-Castle county, and the other on paper, for a tract of land in Chester county. Whoever has found the same, is desired to apply to the Printers of this paper, who will inform to whom said deeds belong; and the owner, on their being delivered to him, will give a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS ‖

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN, *the 19th instant, out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Plainfield township, Northampton county, near Nazareth, a chestnut-brown MARE, somewhat under* 15 *hands high,* 3 *years old, a blaze in her forehead, and some white hairs above one of her hoofs, two white saddle spots on the hinder part of her back, shod all round, paces, trots and canters, her tail short, and mane lately trimmed hog-fashion; she is supposed to have been carried away with another horse, stole at the same time, towards Lancaster and York-town. Whoever takes up the said mare, and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, and for the mare alone, brought home, Fourteen Dollars, and reasonable charges.*

May 19, 1777. ‖ JOHN OBITZ.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED *or* STOLEN *from the Commons, or the Subscriber's stable, the 20th of May inst. an Hermaphrodite Mare, chestnut bay, with one white hoof, a small star on the forehead, shod all round smooth, galled with the crupper. Likewise a black Horse, his mane hangs on both sides, with a star on his forehead, galled with the geers, trots naturally. Both of which are pretty low in flesh. Any person who will bring either of them to the subscriber, living in Race street, opposite Mr. Pennington's Sugar-house, shall have Three Dollars reward for each, and reasonable charges; if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward for both, by* MICHAEL MILLINBURGER. ¶

Chester. May 25, 1777.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED, *on the 24th instant, from the 5th Pennsylvania regiment, a certain* James Stevenson, *about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, short black hair, exceedingly talkative, and much given to drunkenness.---It is supposed the above soldier is gone to Harford county, in Maryland. Whoever secures said deserter, so that his commanding officer may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Fifteen Dollars without expences.* ‡ F. JOHNSTON, Colonel.

Philadelphia, May 27, 1777.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED *from Captain James Taylor's company, of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel Johnston, the three following soldiers, viz.* Kerry Copeland, *about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion, black hair, tied behind, about 24 years old, with a good deal of the brogue on his tongue; it is supposed he is gone to Frederick county, Maryland.* Jeremiah Cavit, *about 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair short hair; had on, and took with him, a suit of homespun Wilton clothes; something bandy legged, given much to talk, and lisps very much in his speech.* John Rusk, *about 19 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, short black hair, of a sour down look, an American born. Whoever secures said deserters, so that their commanding officer may get them again, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for each of them, and reasonable charges.* JAMES M'CULLOCH, ¶ Lieut. 5th P. R.

The LOAN OFFICE

Is removed to the corner of Arch and Fourth streets, near the College, where constant attendance is given by

THOMAS SMITH, Commissioner of the Loan-Office.

IN CONGRESS, February 26, 1777.

Resolved, That an interest of SIX per cent. per annum be allowed on all sums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed on Loan Office Certificates, although such certificates mention only an interest of four per cent. per annum.

Extract from the Minutes.

greſs, or his Excellency General Waſhington in purſuance of a reſolve of Congreſs) ſhall inliſt any recruit within this State, for any battalion belonging to, or to be raiſed by any other State, until the quota of troops to be raiſed by this State is compleated, under the penalty of One Hundred Dollars for every recruit ſo inliſted, to be recovered by any perſon or perſons who ſhall ſue for the ſame, by action of debt, bill or plaint, in any Court of Record within this State, wherein no protection, wager of law, or more than one imparlance, ſhall be allowed; and ſuch inliſtment ſhall be void.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon or perſons to arreſt the perſon of any ſoldier in the army of the United States of America, or any of them, for any debt or ſum of money, unleſs ſuch perſon or perſons, or ſome other perſon for him, her or them, ſhall, previous to ſuch arreſt, make oath or affirmation before ſome Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, Juſtice of the Peace, or Prothonotary iſſuing the proceſs againſt ſuch ſoldier, that he is juſtly indebted to the plaintiff or plaintiffs in ſuch proceſs, in a ſum of money exceeding Fifty Dollars, and unleſs there be a certificate of ſuch oath or affirmation being made, indorſed on the back of the ſaid proceſs by the perſon iſſuing the ſame; and any Judge or Juſtice of the Peace, before whom ſuch ſoldier may be brought, who ſhall be arreſted contrary to the directions of this act, may and ſhall, and he is hereby authorized and required to diſcharge the ſaid ſoldier from ſuch arreſt, upon his entering common bail, or giving a warrant of attorney to any Attorney at law, to appear for him in the Court where ſuch proceſs is returnable.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the publication of this act, no inn-keeper, tavern-keeper or public houſe-keeper, ſhall demand, take or receive from any recruit or ſoldier, whilſt upon a march, any more than One-ſixth of a Dollar for any one meal, or demand, take or receive any thing whatſoever for the lodging of any recruit or ſoldier, under the penalty of Forty Shillings for every ſuch offence, to be recovered by warrant, under the hand and ſeal of any one Juſtice of the Peace of the county where the ſaid offence ſhall be committed, one moiety thereof to be applied to the uſe of the poor of the hundred where the offender reſides, the other moiety to be paid to the informer.

Signed by order of the Houſe of Aſſembly,
THOMAS M'KEAN, Speaker.
Signed by order of the Council,
GEORGE READ, Speaker.

WAS *FOUND*, on the 13th inſt. on the road leading to New-York, about a mile and a half from Philadelphia, a POCKET-BOOK, with a ſmall ſum of MONEY in it. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may have it again, by proving their property, and paying charges. Enquire of the Printers. ‡

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Friday, the 30th day of this inſtant, if not ſold before by private ſale,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing about 35 acres, ſituate in Manor of Moorland, Philadelphia county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, commodiouſly ſituate on the road leading to Newtown and the Four-Lane-Ends, whereon is erected a good dwelling-houſe and barn, a good garden, well paled in, a young orchard of the beſt fruit, and a ſufficient quantity of woodland and meadow. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, near Smithfield. JOHN BURK, †

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 130 acres of good land, ſituate in the Manor of Moorland, Philadelphia county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, on which are a dwelling-houſe with 3 rooms on a floor, a barn and ſtables, an extraordinary ſpring of water near the door, an orchard, and a quantity of meadow made, and more may be made and watered, a ſufficient quantity of woodland for the uſe of the place. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN LOOFBOURROW, living on the premiſes, near Buſſeltown. *May* 17, 1777. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 24th day of this inſtant May;

THAT valuable PLANTATION, belonging to the late Nicholas Bunn, deceaſed; it is pleaſantly ſituated on the Banks of the river Schuylkill, in Douglaſs townſhip, Berks county, containing 53 acres of land, with about 7 acres of very good meadow, and more may be made; there are on the plantation a log dwelling houſe and barn, a never-failing orchard, and a tanyard in good repair, together with a ſtack of good bark, a good tan-houſe and milli-houſe, and a ſtream of water running near the tanyard; the land is well timbered; the conditions will be made known at the day of ſale by PETER BUNN, and HARMAN BUNN, Executors. ¶

Philadelphia, May 5, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of the Quarter-Maſter-General, That on the 2d and 3d of June next, will be ſold at public Sale, at Province-Iſland, ſix Miles below Philadelphia, a Number of HORSES for Caſh, to be paid on the Spot. Thoſe that loſt Horſes in the Retreat laſt Winter, are deſired to appear before the Day of Sale, with a written Deſcription of their Horſe or Horſes, and qualified to the ſame, that by meeting with their Property and paying One Shilling a Day keeping for each Horſe, may have them delivered by
‖ 7ſ6. 4w. JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DANIEL MEREDITH, late of the city of Philadelphia, Braſs-Founder, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, proved, on the 2d and 3d days of June next, to the Adminiſtratrix, who will attend for that purpoſe at the houſe of the Widow PARRY, the corner of Fourth and Arch-ſtreets, lately kept by Elijah Weed. ‖ MARY MEREDITH, Adminiſtratrix.

Bucks County, May 10, 1777.

THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR of this County, who do not chuſe to continue the Diſcharge of that Office for the enſuing Year, are hereby notified, that on returning proper Perſons to the Juſtices at Newtown, on the Firſt Day of June Term, they will be diſcharged. *Per Order of Juſtices,*
¶ JAMES BENEZET.

A Quantity of neat and well made
BUCKSKIN BREECHES,
To be ſold by DANIEL SUTER, living in Race-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

THE Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth having granted to me a commiſſion for the meaſuring of boards and timber in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, I do hereby inform the public that I ſhall enter immediately upon the duties of that office, and have appointed John Williams, in Lombard-ſtreet, near St. Peter's church, to be my Deputy. Any perſon or perſons who ſhall take upon them to meaſure any boards or timber within the ſaid city and liberties, contrary to the laws in ſuch caſe made and provided, will be proceeded againſt according to the direction of ſaid laws. JEDEDIAH SNOWDEN, at Iſaac Snowden's, in Second-ſtreet, a little below the bridge. ‡

DESERTED, April 5, 1777, from Capt. John Christy's company, of the 5th Pennſylvania regiment, commanded by Col. Francis Johnſton, the following men.----*John Saylor*, a Dutchman, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has ſandy hair, brown eyes, fair complexion; had on, when deſerted, his regimentals, viz. blue coat with white facings. *Conrad Peelman*, a Dutchman, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſandy hair, grey eyes, fair complexion; had on, when deſerted, the above regimentals. *Henry Doubleman*, a Dutchman, between 19 and 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, brown complexion; had on his old regimentals. *John Leece*, a Dutchman, 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſandy hair, grey eyes, fair complexion; had on his old regimentals. Whoever takes up the above deſerters and ſecures them, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have Eight Dollars reward for each, and all reaſonable charges, paid by
ALEXANDER M'CLINTOCK, Lieut. 5th P. R.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from the ſixth Pennſylvania Regiment, ENOS GRAHAM; he formerly belonged to the ſecond Pennſylvania regiment; had on, when he went away, a brown uniform coat faced with red; a man about 5 feet 5 inches high; he appears to be about 50 years of age. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, ſhall have the above reward, and all charges, paid by NICHOLAS GARRET, Capt. 6th Regt. ¶

GRAND AIR

Will be kept for covering, during the preſent ſeaſon, by the ſubſcriber, in Springfield, in Cheſter county, at the low rate of Three Dollars the ſeaſon, Forty Shillings to enſure a foal, or One Dollar and an Half the ſingle leap.

HE is a beautiful blood bay, with a black mane and tail, and black legs, a ſtar in his forehead, and two beautiful feathers on the near ſide of his neck; he is riſing four years old, near 16 hands high, elegantly made, and free from blemiſh; he was got by the True Britain, and came out of a mare whoſe ſire was the Bellſize Arabian, therefore it will not be diſputed that he is of blood equal to any horſe in America; and from his blood, ſize, ſtrength, ſhape, colour, ſuperior carriage, gaiety, and ſwiftneſs of running, is allowed to be the likelieſt horſe to get valuable colts, either for the turf or ſaddle, or the carriage, of any in this part of the country; and for the encouragement of the breed will be allowed to cover at the low rates as above.
¶ GEORGE DAVIS.

TOM JOLLY

WILL COVER this SEASON, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, in Northampton Townſhip, Bucks County, at the Place formerly Draycord's, near Joſeph Thornton's, at the low Rate of Five Dollars the Seaſon, Three Dollars the ſingle Leap, or Nine Dollars to inſure a Foal. He is a fine dark brown, 16½ Hands high, with a large Star and Snip, riſing five Years old. He was got by the noted Engliſh Dray Horſe, imported by Colonel Francis, and came of an imported Dray Mare; he is ſtout and well proportioned, and in all Reſpects well calculated either for the Carriage or Saddle. Attendance will be given, and Paſture for ſuch Mares as are intruſted with HENRY HEGEMAN. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, containing 380 acres of land, about 100 acres cleared, the reſt well timbered; 15 acres of fine meadow, part watered, the remainder a rich drained ſwamp; a neat well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe, containing 9 rooms, and a cellar under the whole, ſtanding on an eminence affords a delightful proſpect, with barn, ſtables, cow and hay houſes, a young bearing orchard of the beſt fruit, containing three acres; the whole well watered; it is 7 miles from Naaman's-creek and 27 from Philadelphia. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS M'KIM, on the premiſes, who will give a good title, and may be entered on immediately after ſale.
May 12, 1777. ¶ 7ſ6.

MAY 1, 1777.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED, this morning, from the Barracks of Philadelphia, JAMES GAINOR, a Soldier in Colonel HARTLEY's Regiment of Foot Guards, 25 years of age, brown hair, dark complexion, born in Ireland; had on, when he went away, a blue regimental coat, with a white collar, a white jacket, buckſkin breeches, ſtockings and ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid Deſerter, and delivers him to any company belonging to Col. Hartley's Regiment, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by ISAAC SWENEY, Lieut. ¶

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of a window, in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Hempfield townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the evening of the 28th of April laſt, Four Silver Tea Spoons, and a Cream Jug, having no other mark than the maker's name, C. H. The Jug had a foot, and a ſmall bead round the top of it. The above reward will be given for the articles aforeſaid, and the perſon who may offer them for ſale; and for the plate only, undefaced, Three Dollars, paid by SUSANNA BETHEL. ¶

Philadelphia, May 8, 1777.

STRAYED, or drove away, from the Commons of this City, Three COWS; the one a cheſtnut brown, with a white head and ſhort tail; the other a red Cow, with long rough hairs; and the third is of a yellowiſh red colour, with a white ſpot on her forehead. Whoever informs the ſubſcriber where the above Cows are, ſo that he may have them again, or brings them to him, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward for each Cow, and reaſonable charges, paid by
¶ JOSEPH BREISCH.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A LOT of GROUND, with a good Stone Houſe, Garden and Orchard, in Smithfield, Newtown Road, 14 Miles from Philadelphia. Enquire of JAMES VANSANT, near the Premiſes, or of HENRY HEGEMAN. ¶

SIX POUNDS Reward.

WAS *STOLEN, the 2d of this inſtant May, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in the Manor of Moreland, a black* HORSE, *about 14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, ſome white on his hind feet, a ſmall ratch down his face and ſnip on his noſe, his fetlocks roughly trimmed lately, badly ſhod, lately hurt under the fore part of the ſaddle on both ſides, where the hair appears blacker than the reſt, paces and trots, and low carriage. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and for the horſe only Three Pounds, and reaſonable charges.*
¶ ANTHONY YERKES.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 28th of Fourth-month, 1777, a dark bay MARE with foal, has a ſtar in her forehead, about 14½ hands high, 4 years old, paces and trots, has the hair worn off her ſides, and a ſcar on her near ſide, no ſhoes on, and low in fleſh. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
¶ DANIEL LONGSRETH.

WHEREAS *Joſhua Fiſher*, and *Sons*, of the city of Philadelphia, Merchants, have, this 16th of April, 1777, in an unwarrantable manner, contrary to law, refuſed to take payment of my bond (which then amounted to the ſum of £ 44:9:0, principal and intereſt) in Continental money, although repeatedly tendered them, in the preſence of three witneſſes, whereby the ſaid bond is legally forfeited.---And I, the ſubſcriber, being about to remove from the county of Northampton, the preſent place of my abode, into a remote part of the State of Pennſylvania, have thought proper and do hereby forewarn all perſons whatſoever not to take any aſſignment of ſaid bond, being determined, at all events, not to pay the ſame. ¶ FREDERICK STEINMETZ.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 128 acres, pleaſantly ſituated in the townſhip of Middletown and county of Cheſter, within 15 miles of Philadelphia and 3 from Cheſter, adjoining the great road leading from Cheſter to Lancaſter, and within ſight of two meeting-houſes, and a ſmall diſtance from ſeveral mills; there are on ſaid plantation a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high and cellar under the whole, a large ſtone kitchen and ſhoemaker's ſhop adjoining the ſame, a well of good water at the kitchen door, a good frame barn, ſtables, cow-houſe, chair-houſe, and other out-houſes; alſo a tan-yard, mill-houſe, beam-houſe, and currying ſhop; two good apple-orchards, each of them about 100 trees of the beſt grafted fruit, about 70 acres or more cleared, the whole under good fence and properly divided into fields, with water in each, about 10 acres of meadow, part of it watered. The title is indiſputable, and the quitrents one ſhilling per hundred. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.
¶ FREDERICK ENGLE.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying in Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, 15 miles from the city, containing 130 acres of limeſtone land, about 88 acres cleared, the remainder very good woodland, the plowland all limed, 12 acres of very good watered meadow, a good young bearing orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, two good gardens, a large ſtone houſe two ſtories high, 40 feet by 33, four rooms on a floor, the cellar divided into four parts, two whereof are arched over, a pump of good water by the door, two large ſtone barns and ſtables, a good ſpring-houſe and waggon-houſe, all of ſtone, and other out-houſes. On ſaid plantation is a good merchant mill 45 feet long by 33 wide, two pair of ſtones, one of them burs, 3 boulting cheſts and hoiſting tackle, all go by water, and in good order. Said plantation and mill lie in a good neighbourhood for wheat, being about a quarter of a mile from Schuylkill, where is a very convenient ſtorehouſe for the taking in of wheat, that will hold between 3 and 4000 buſhels, with hoiſting tackle. The title indiſputable. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN GROFF, on the premiſes. ¶ 7ſ6.

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of good land, containing 114 acres, ſituated in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, about 35 miles from Philadelphia, upon a road leading from Lancaſter road to Little Coneſtogoe, late the eſtate of William and Mary Ferguſon, deceaſed, there is erected on ſaid place, a ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, alſo a barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes; there are about 60 acres of plowland cleared, together with about 8 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made; alſo a good bearing orchard, containing 140 trees, chief of which are grafted fruit; there is a never-failing ſpring of water riſes in the cellar of ſaid houſe; the remainder of the land well timbered; the whole in tolerable good repair, and may be entered upon immediately. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, which will be made eaſy, by applying to ALEXANDER FLEMING, and JOHN GRAHAM, Adminiſtrators.

*** The above deſcribed place would ſuit for almoſt any kind of public buſineſs. ‖ 7ſ6.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituated in Mill-creek Hundred and County of New-Caſtle, in the Delaware State, 4 miles from Newport, and 6 miles from the Borough of Wilmington, lying on both ſides of the great road leading from Lancaſter to Newport, containing 594 acres of excellent land, formerly in two plantations, joining each other; the one contains 392 acres of good land, about one half whereof is cleared and under good fence, and about 30 acres of good watered meadow, and as much more may be made at an eaſy expence; and alſo a valuable young orchard, of about 500 fruit trees, part of which are natural, and the reſt grafted with the beſt grafts, the fields are well watered with never-failing ſprings; there are on ſaid deſcribed plantation, two good ſquare log dwelling-houſes, and are in good tenantable repair, together with a barn of 60 feet in length, built in proportion, and alſo plenty of ſtabling and other buildings neceſſary on a plantation. The other tract contains 202 acres, the one half whereof is cleared, there is about 8 acres of meadow in good repair, and 20 acres more may be made and watered; there is alſo one of the beſt ſeats for a griſt-mill on ſaid place, as having the advantage of a conſtant ſtream of water, and all the fields on ſaid plantation are well watered and under good fencing; there are on the ſame two good dwelling-houſes, and a good orchard; the woodland is well timbered, with a great variety of the moſt uſeful timber, which would admit of being cleared, either in part or the whole, as the land is moſtly level. Said land is ſituated in a good neighbourhood, and convenient to a variety of churches of public worſhip, and is within a ſmall diſtance of ſeveral merchant mills. The title is good, and the quitrents one ſhilling ſterling per hundred acres. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcribers, living on the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame. WILLIAM, SAMUEL, or JAMES CROSSAN

TO BE RENTED,

Agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Ringgold, Eſquire, deceaſed,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 1800 acres, lying in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, within 12 miles of Cheſter-town, and commonly known by the name of The Beaver-dams. About 300 acres of the land cleared, 27 of it meadow, and at preſent lett in two tenements, one at 50l. per annum, and the leaſe expires January 1780; the other for 30l. per ann. and the leaſe expires the firſt of January next; there is between 2 and 300 acres of very excellent meadow ground, that may be cleared at a ſmall expence. This plantation is capable of great improvement, and will be rented for a term of years on an improving leaſe, in one or two tenements, as may be moſt convenient. Alſo to be rented, ſeveral ſmall Tracts of Land, lying in Kent county. Alſo the ſtore, compting-houſe, lumber-room, and the wharffs, with two large granaries thereon, in Cheſter-town, lately occupied by the deceaſed.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate, either by mortgage, bond, or any other ſecurity, are earneſtly requeſted to pay up the back intereſt due thereon, to enable the executor to comply with the directions of the will; and thoſe that are indebted on open accounts are deſired to pay them, or give bond and ſecurity for the ſame; and any demands on the eſtate will be diſcharged by
JOHN GALLOWAY, Executor.

CAME to the Subſcriber, living at the Snuff-Mills, near the Falls of Schuylkill, the Firſt of May, 1777, a dark brindled Milch COW, about 10 or 12 Years old, cropped in the right Ear. The Owner is deſired to come, prove Property, pay Charges, and take her away. JOHN ADAMS. ¶

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